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YOUTH AND RESOURCES STUDY

NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO

PROGRESS REPORT



ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

YOUTH BRANCH

Toronto, December 1967

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FOREWORD


The Youth and Resources Study Project has been a unique experience. The regional approach, to our knowledge, has not yet been tried in North America. The project has done a great deal to help individual agencies in a town to come together and feel like a living, dynamic community.

As a result of education, re-education, and community development methods employed in the project, community leaders seem to be more aware of the problems of the community and its youth. The co-operation within various agencies in a community has increased. Leaders of a community, through the interests and experiences gained during the seminar, are more sympathetic to the point of view of others, including that of youth. All five communities involved in the project are keenly interested in the development of the Northwestern Ontario region and are convinced that regional development would contribute to the growth and prosperity of the individual communities.

It is our hope that the short term and long term goals identified by each study team will materialize. Considerable thinking, planning and co-operation is needed to achieve those goals. We are confident that within the next few months every community will work hard to reach their goals. We know that provincial and federal agencies are willing to help.

Fareed A. Nizami  
B.Sc. B.Ed. M.S. Ph.D.

Toronto, December 1967



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## BACKGROUND

Early in January 1966, the Youth Branch of the Ontario Department of Education and the Quetico Centre agreed to co-operate in a program of applied and action research. The six phases of the project were mainly related to education, re-education and community development. The program consisted of the following six phases:

### Phase One - FIELD WORK

The Quetico Centre's staff visits in the communities of Northwestern Ontario to talk with community leaders and promote involvement in the Youth and Resources Study project. Interested persons were invited to participate in a four-day seminar at Quetico Centre.

### Phase Two - SEMINAR

Community representatives participated as members of community study teams in a four-day seminar at the Quetico Centre. The seminar's aims were:

1. To provide an understanding of the current socio-economic trends of the region and province.
2. To develop research methods for gathering community data.
3. To detail project commitment.

### Phase Three - COMMUNITY SURVEYS

With the help and advice of the staff of the Youth Branch and the Quetico Centre, the community study teams made community surveys to isolate economic, social, educational and recreational problems.

### Phase Four - SEMINAR

Participants in the Youth and Resources Study project met at the Quetico Centre for a second four-day seminar. The aims of this seminar were:

1. To interpret the data gathered in the community surveys.
2. To develop specific youth education, employment and recreation programs.

## Phase Five - COMMUNITY IMPLEMENTATION

Youth education, employment and recreation programs will be implemented with the advisory assistance of the Quetico Centre and Youth Branch staffs.

## Phase Six - EVALUATION SEMINAR

The third seminar at Quetico Centre will offer community study team members an opportunity to assess and evaluate the programs implemented.

Preliminary visits were made to eight communities of the Northwestern Ontario Region to identify community leaders who were deeply concerned with the problems of youth in their communities. Through the discussions and the meetings held, the communities showed much interest in participating in this study. The first seminar was held at Quetico Centre between November 23 - 26, 1966. The following communities participated:

Atikokan  
Dryden  
Fort Frances  
Kenora  
Red Lake  
Sioux Lookout

As a result of the awareness made and the knowledge given at the seminar, each community study team decided to launch an action research program of its own community. The Youth Branch sent a Research Officer to help the communities in collecting necessary data at the local level.

The second seminar at Quetico Centre was held between January 4 - 7, 1967. As in the first seminar, services of experienced resource persons were provided to the community study teams. The community study teams were asked to probe into their own community needs. The community study teams reviewed and compared the data collected by each community study team.

The following is the summary of certain common and specific major problems as identified by the participating community study teams.

### 1. Family Counselling Services

The importance of family counselling services in this day and age cannot be over emphasized. Family counselling services in relationship to family problems, family break-



downs, mental health, and juvenile delinquency need to be established. Such a counselling service can be effectively used as a preventive measure of the above-mentioned problems. It was felt that the present social welfare agencies should provide family counselling on a much broader basis than at present. Other voluntary agencies should also extend counselling services.

## 2. Co-ordination and Co-operation of Existing Social Agencies

It was realized that one of the evident needs at present is the co-operation and integration of the existing social services. Many community problems are interconnected and related.

The present system of dealing with specific problems by individual agencies gives rise only to a piecemeal solution and is quite inadequate to meet the total needs of the community of the youth. Thus, it was agreed that there is an immediate need of creating a central co-ordinated agency in each community which will bridge the gaps between the existing social services and try to make them more effective. The central agency may function as a clearing house for all requests for help and assistance, thus avoiding misdirection, duplication and delay. It was felt that at present the nature and extent of the services by individual agencies is not precisely known. Considerable time is wasted to locate and utilize the help of the proper agency. The proposed co-ordinated services can work for the total well-being of the youth and even provide the maximum services for youth in the most economical and efficient manner.

## 3. Need for Additional Social Services

Analysing the extension of social services, it was felt that there is a big gap between the social services needed and provided. This gap will likely grow in the coming years. Educational, vocational, social and marriage counselling; legal aid, physical and mental health services need to be extended. It was also suggested that the agencies should take the initiative in taking the services to the persons rather than wait for the persons to come to the agencies.

## 4. Low Level Youth Involvement in Community Problems

It was realized that youth participation in community service projects under the guidance of local community-sponsored youth agencies is very essential. In order to be an active and

reliable citizen of tomorrow, youth need to take responsibility for building up the community. Youth must play a favourable role in modern society; otherwise he may fail to shoulder the increasing responsibilities in the era of rapid technology and change. Voluntary services to hospitals, homes for the aged, and youth corps type projects, to mention a few, are very suitable for young people.

#### 5. Youth Community Centre

Several communities felt that a youth community centre was needed most. This centre is proposed to provide varied educational-recreational activities for the youth. Such a centre can provide social services and give training in the skills of leadership and citizenship.

#### 6. Need for Leadership Courses for Youth and Adults

It was unanimously agreed that youth leadership courses in each community can contribute a lot to the development of the potentials of the individual youth, and their efforts and energies can be put to considerable use.

#### 7. Increased Social Counselling for Youth

The leaders of the communities felt that counselling is a continuous process and should be provided to the child at all stages of his development. Yet, there is no counselling available in the elementary schools. It was agreed that there was a need for counselling at the elementary school level, related to social, educational, emotional and remedial problems. These problems can be solved earlier and easier if such pupils can be identified at a very early stage.

#### 8. Excessive Use of Alcoholic Beverages by the Youth

It was felt that the real solution to the problem is to give youth more knowledge and understanding regarding the impact of alcoholic beverages on the physical, emotional and mental aspects of life.

#### 9. Need for Parent Education

The fact that better educated Fathers and Mothers can be more effective as parents was carefully examined by the members of the study team. It was recommended that adult education was badly needed, where parents could gain knowledge through a variety of methods and from wide disciplines that may have a positive impact on the physical, emotional, social and economic life of the family. It would help the parents develop



criteria for good family and community life and obtain knowledge and skills necessary to help them function more successfully as parents.

10. Drop-outs from Local School System

The unexpected increase in the number of drop-outs in recent years was noted. The following reasons for the problem were given.

1. Inconsistency in age group; being two or three years older than the average group.
2. Failure highly related to drop-out.
3. Low I.Q. frequently is the cause of such behaviour.
4. Little or no interest in school work.
5. Low school marks or poor reading ability tend to cause such reaction.
6. Negative parental attitude.
7. No participation in extra-curricular activities.
8. Chronic absenteeism.
9. Non-acceptance by other pupils.
10. Resentment to school authorities.
11. Physical defect or bad health.
12. Economic conditions.
13. Inferiority complex.
14. Mal-adjustment because of change from school to school.
15. Marriage.
16. Preference of job to school to earn his own money.

## 11. Juvenile Delinquency

The members of the study teams noted that acts of juvenile delinquency are increasing more than the population is increasing. They also felt that many times acts of juvenile delinquency are committed because some of the young people do not have respect for other individuals or their property.

General reasons for delinquent behaviour were given as follows:

- a. Retarded academically
- b. Lack of proper supervision by the parents
- c. Indifferent attitude of the parents
- d. Over-protective parents but little or no moral guidance
- e. Over emphasis on sex
- f. Lack of recreational activities
- g. Excessive drinking by parents
- h. Excessive drinking by youth
- i. Unstable and unhappy homes
- j. Inability to communicate with their children
- k. Little emphasis on religion
- l. Language difficulty for parents--parents speaking a different language than English, so young people can conceal their actions

It was agreed that the following steps can considerably reduce acts of juvenile delinquency:

- a. Mental health facilities in the form of guidance and counselling. Availability of psychologists, psychiatrists and training schools in the area.
- b. Foster homes for the children. Due to the fact that some homes may be completely unsuitable for young people, the children have to be placed in foster homes.
- c. Improved guidance and counselling services in schools.
- d. Family Services Bureau to be established and expanded through services.
- e. Special residential schools where rare juvenile delinquents can be kept under observation and extensive help provided for them. These schools should be different from the so-called "training schools".



- f. Training schools. The services rendered by training schools need to be extensively improved.

12. Job Training and Placement

Modern technological changes place special demands on the labour force. Unskilled or semi-skilled persons will find hardly any place in business or industry in the coming years. However, highly trained and skilled personnel would be required in large numbers. The study teams felt that young people should be encouraged:

- a. To stay in school and learn more in order that they may earn more.
- b. To acquire improved skills and training in vocations of the future.

They should also be made aware of the re-training programs in which they can earn while they learn.

13. Special Counselling Services for the out-of-school and out-of-job Young People

Hardly any counselling help is available for the young people who have left school and neither hold a job nor do they want to go back to the same institution; or they are in a job where they can receive no information. The members of the community study team thought that such a service could be provided by a mobile guidance and counselling clinic. Such a unit can supplement and up-grade local counselling services and cater to the needs of out-of-school and out-of-job young people. Problems beyond the capacity of such a mobile counselling clinic can be referred to proper agencies.

14. Lack of Communication

It was felt strongly that at present the communication between youth and adults is quite inadequate. In order to overcome this problem and improve communication, youth-adult seminars should be arranged frequently so that adults may learn what the youth have to say. The communication between teachers and pupils, and young people and their parents should also be encouraged by other means.

## 15. Utilization of Human Resources

Several study teams pointed out that they can function better if the study team is explained. Several people from different agencies with considerable background and experience would be willing to serve on the community study teams in the interest of the community.

### SPECIFIC MAJOR NEEDS

#### ATIKOKAN

##### Establishment of Canada Manpower Centre

At present, the Canada Manpower Centre at Fort William is serving this area. It is about 130 miles away from Atikokan, so very few people can benefit from the job placement services. In Atikokan, there are two major mining companies. In such an industrialized area, establishment of a Canada Manpower Centre is essential for providing on-the-spot vocational counselling and job placement services.

#### DRYDEN

##### 1. Centralization of all Community Services

It was agreed that if the offices of the various local Provincial and Federal agencies serving the community could be located in one central building or in two adjacent buildings, the public would receive better services. This will eliminate unnecessary misdirection and delay and would result in substantial savings.

##### 2. Establishment of Canada Manpower Centre

Dryden also needs counselling and job placement services. In addition to the mines, one of the largest paper and pulp industries is located in Dryden. At present Dryden is being served by the Canada Manpower Centre at Kenora. In the interest of time and money, it would be far cheaper to locate such a centre in Dryden.



## SIOUX LOOKOUT

### Need for New-comers Club

Every year there is a large turnover of the staff serving the community of Sioux Lookout. One of the reasons for their leaving is said to be non-assimilation of the new arrivals in the community. It was believed that a new-comers club could remedy the situation and would try to welcome and assimilate teachers, civil servants and other new-comers into the community. In this way they will contribute more and will take an active interest in Sioux Lookout.

## KENORA

The most pressing problem before the community is acceptance and assimilation of Indians. In and around the Town of Kenora, there are large populations of native Indians. Even those Indians who live outside the town go into Kenora for shopping, recreation and social services. The study team felt that better communication, acceptance and assimilation of each other on the part of both whites and Indians will improve the situation.

## FORT FRANCES

The greatest need is employment opportunities for young people in Fort Frances. At present, young people have to leave town and seek employment across the border in the United States or in another city in Canada. It is felt that a joint effort on the part of responsible people in business and industry can create part-time and summer jobs for young people so that they do not have to leave town.

## RED LAKE

Red Lake as a district participated in phases 1 and 2 of the Youth and Resources Study Project. Due to intense local politics, the study team could not work effectively and decided to drop out of the project. Thus, Red Lake district did not participate in phase 3, the second seminar. Consequently, information about Red Lake is not included in this progress report.

Statistics gathered locally in the five communities are presented in the following pages. In a few places, local statistics differ somewhat from the figures of D.B.S. as contained in Canada Year Books. This discrepancy points out the need of accurate record keeping and obtaining up-to-date data "on the spot".

The word region, for the purpose of this report, means the five communities of northwestern Ontario participating in the Youth and Resources Study.

The tables and diagrams in the following pages are self-explanatory and easy to understand. For this reason, individual and separate explanations are not provided. Some of the salient points as shown by the statistics are as follows:

Table No. 1 shows that in 1966 the youth population in the five communities of northwestern Ontario as compared with the total population of 1961 increased by more than 20 per cent, the average being 22.6.

Figure No. 2 indicates that the male population in 1961 in all five communities of northwestern Ontario in all age brackets was higher than the female population except in the 35 to 44 age bracket, where the female population exceeded the male population.

Examination of figure No. 7 and table No. 3 reveals that during the five-year period, 1961-1966, the total population of Kenora, Dryden and Sioux Lookout increased by 1.3, 16.5, and 7.4 per cent respectively. At the same time, Fort Frances recorded a 3.3 and Atikokan an 8.3 per cent decrease in the total population. Although the total population of Atikokan and Fort Frances decreased between 1961 and 1966, there was an increase in the youth population; in Fort Frances, 30% and Atikokan, 23.4%.

Figure No. 9 shows a definite increase in juvenile delinquency between the ages of 14 and 15 and 18 and 19 years of age among males in the Town of Kenora. The same figure shows a gradual increase in female delinquents. The crime rate at 19 years of age is highest among females. Breach of the Liquor Control Act is highest on the list of crimes.

Delinquency among boys at 17 years of age is high, and highest at 19 years of age in the town of Fort Frances. (Figure No. 11 and Table No. 10). Breach of the Liquor Control Act seems to be the problem among the youth of Fort Frances.

Delinquency among females is relatively insignificant.

Delinquency among boys at the age of 14 is highest in the town of Dryden. Housebreaking and wilful damage account for approximately 55% of the offences. At ages 18 and 19 years, breach of the Liquor Control Act is a definite problem. (Figure No. 13 and Table No. 11).

Delinquency among boys in Atikokan is highest at 17 years of age. Breach of the Liquor Control Act accounts for 53% of the cases. At 14 years of age, Auto Theft and truancy account for 32% of the cases.

Juvenile delinquency in Sioux Lookout is high at 16 years of age among boys. At ages 19, 21 and 23, the crime rate increases sharply, mostly associated with breach of the Liquor Control Act. Juvenile delinquency among girls starts at the early age of 13 years and steadily increases until the age of 17 in Sioux Lookout. Criminal offences among women are highest at the ages of 19 and 23 years. (Figure No. 17, Table No. 13).



Figure No. 1

POPULATION STATISTICS OF NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1966  
(Towns of Kenora, Fort Frances, Dryden, Atikokan, Sioux Look-Out)

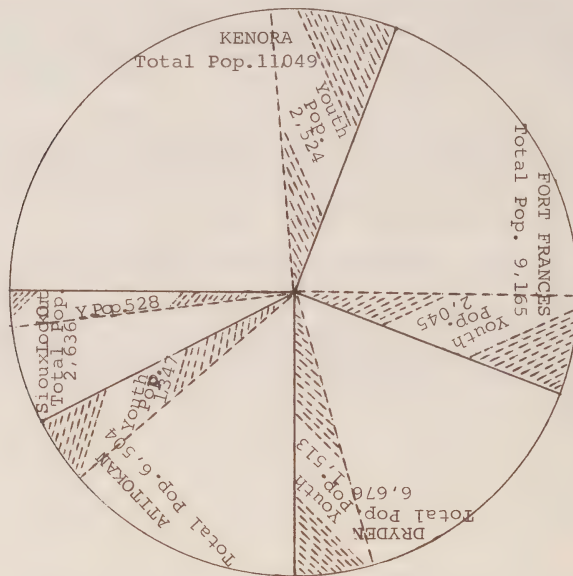


TABLE NO. 1

|                | Total Population | Youth Population<br>(Age 13 - 24) | % Youth to<br>Total Population |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Kenora         | 11,049           | 2,524                             | 22.8                           |
| Fort Frances   | 9,165            | 2,045                             | 22.3                           |
| Dryden         | 6,676            | 1,513                             | 22.7                           |
| Atikokan       | 6,504            | 1,347                             | 20.7                           |
| Sioux Look-Out | 2,636            | 528                               | 20.0                           |

The statistics of the population breakdown have been obtained from town offices of the communities concerned. These pertain to the population of the towns only. The population breakdown for the adjoining out-of-town area is not available at local municipal office. As such, these figures may not tally with those supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Census 1966.

Source: Municipal Offices Census Record, 1966

Figure No. 2

TOTAL POPULATION OF NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, CENSUS 1961  
(MALE & FEMALE)  
(Kenora, Fort Frances, Dryden, Atikokan, Sioux Look-Out)

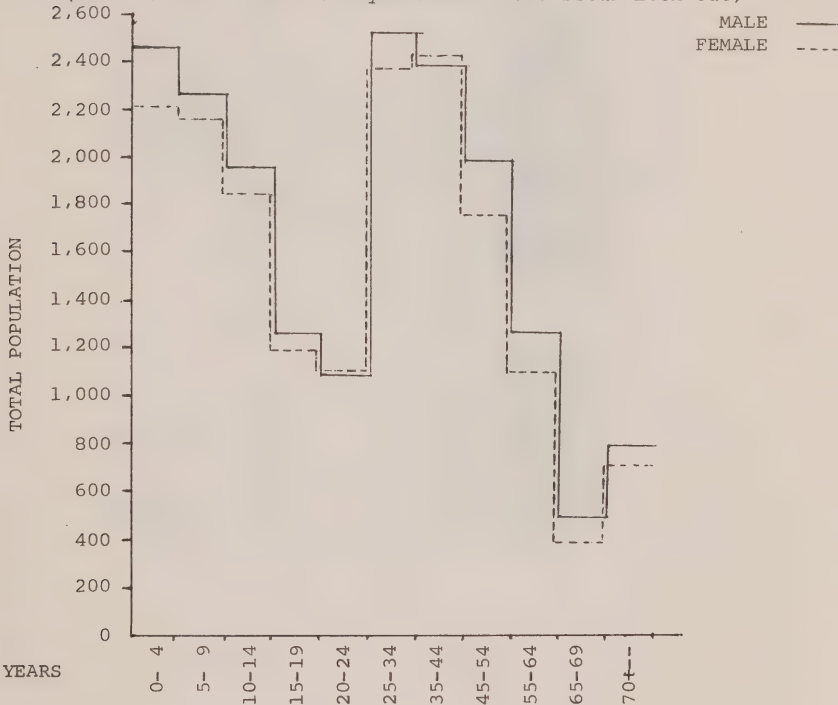


TABLE NO. 2

TOTAL POPULATION OF N. W. ONTARIO REGION, CENSUS 1961  
Five Communities (Male & Female)

| Years  | 0-4   | 5-9   | 10-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-64 | 65-69 | 70+   | Total  |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Male   | 2,446 | 2,251 | 1,956 | 1,267 | 1,073 | 2,524 | 2,379 | 1,986 | 1,266 | 492   | 803   | 18,443 |
| Female | 2,210 | 2,142 | 1,835 | 1,187 | 1,077 | 2,370 | 2,413 | 1,760 | 1,109 | 394   | 719   | 17,216 |
| Total  | 4,656 | 4,393 | 3,791 | 2,454 | 2,150 | 4,894 | 4,792 | 3,746 | 2,375 | 886   | 1,522 | 35,659 |

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Census 1961

Figure No. 3

TOTAL POPULATION OF NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION 1961 & 1966  
(Kenora, Fort Frances, Dryden, Atikokan, Sioux Look-Out)

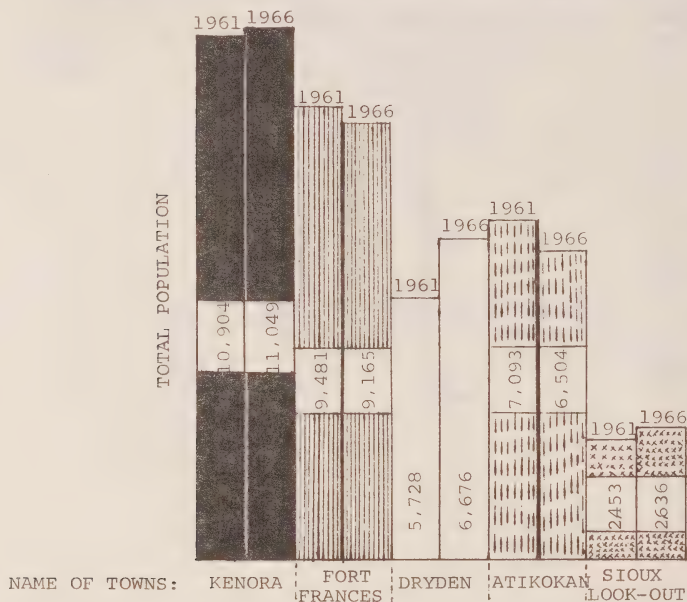


TABLE NO. 3

## TOTAL POPULATION OF FIVE COMMUNITIES

|                | * 1961 | **1966 | Increase | Decrease | Percent. |
|----------------|--------|--------|----------|----------|----------|
| Kenora         | 10,904 | 11,049 | 145      | -        | 1.3      |
| Fort Frances   | 9,481  | 9,165  | -        | 316      | 3.3      |
| Dryden         | 5,728  | 6,676  | 948      | -        | 16.5     |
| Atikokan       | 7,093  | 6,504  | -        | 589      | 8.3      |
| Sioux Look-Out | 2,453  | 2,636  | 183      | -        | 7.4      |

On the whole, the population of the Northwestern Ontario Region has increased by one percent within the five years between 1961-1966. The population of Atikokan and Fort Frances have decreased slightly. The reasons were that the local major industries were re-organized and most of the unskilled labourers had to leave the town to seek employment elsewhere.

Source: \* Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Census 1961  
 \*\* Municipal Office Record, Census 1966



Figure No. 4

YOUTH POPULATION IN NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1966  
(Kenora, Fort Frances, Dryden, Atikokan, Sioux Look-Out)

Age 13 - 24

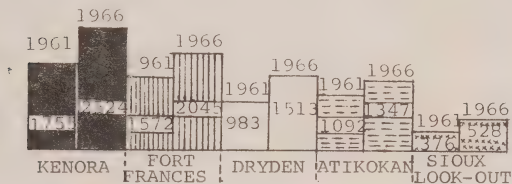


TABLE NO. 4

YOUTH POPULATION IN N. W. ONTARIO REGION, 1966  
(Five Communities)

|                | * 1961 | ** 1966 | <u>Increase</u> | <u>Decrease</u> | <u>Percent.</u> |
|----------------|--------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Kenora         | 1,755  | 2,524   | 769             | -               | 43.8            |
| Fort Frances   | 1,572  | 2,045   | 473             | -               | 30.0            |
| Dryden         | 983    | 1,513   | 530             | -               | 53.9            |
| Atikokan       | 1,092  | 1,347   | 255             | -               | 23.4            |
| Sioux Look-Out | 376    | 528     | 152             | -               | 40.0            |

The total population of Fort Frances has decreased by 3.3 percent and that of Atikokan by 8.3 percent since 1961 but the youth population of both these towns has increased 30 percent and 23.4 percent respectively. On the average, the youth population of the five communities of the Northwestern Ontario Region has increased 37.7 percent since the census of 1961.

Source: \* Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Census 1961  
 \*\* Municipal Offices Record, Census 1966

Figure No. 5

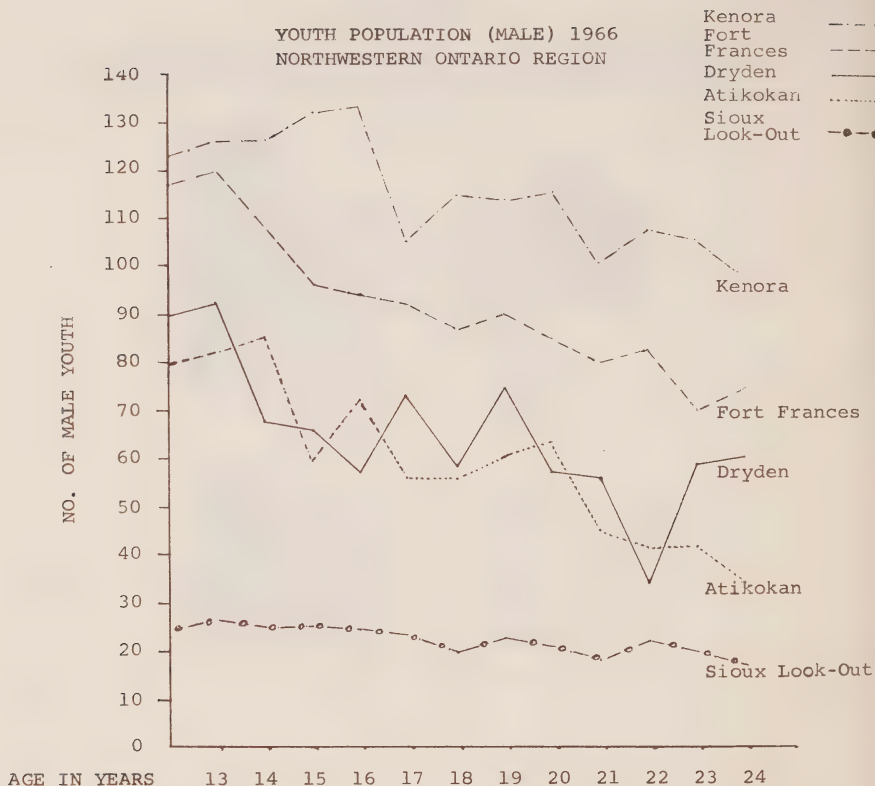


TABLE NO. 5

## YOUTH POPULATION (MALE) 1966 OF NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION

| Age in Years   | 13  | 14  | 15  | 16  | 17  | 18  | 19  | 20  | 21  | 22  | 23  | 24  | TOTAL |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Kenora         | 126 | 126 | 131 | 132 | 105 | 114 | 113 | 115 | 100 | 107 | 105 | 98  | 1,372 |
| Fort Frances   | 120 | 108 | 97  | 94  | 92  | 87  | 90  | 85  | 80  | 82  | 70  | 75  | 1,080 |
| Dryden         | 92  | 68  | 67  | 57  | 73  | 59  | 75  | 58  | 57  | 34  | 59  | 60  | 759   |
| Atikokan       | 81  | 86  | 59  | 72  | 57  | 57  | 60  | 63  | 46  | 41  | 41  | 35  | 698   |
| Sioux Look-Out | 27  | 26  | 26  | 25  | 24  | 20  | 23  | 21  | 19  | 22  | 20  | 18  | 271   |
| Total          | 446 | 414 | 380 | 380 | 351 | 337 | 361 | 342 | 302 | 286 | 295 | 286 | 4,180 |

Source: Municipal Offices Record, Census 1966

Figure No. 6

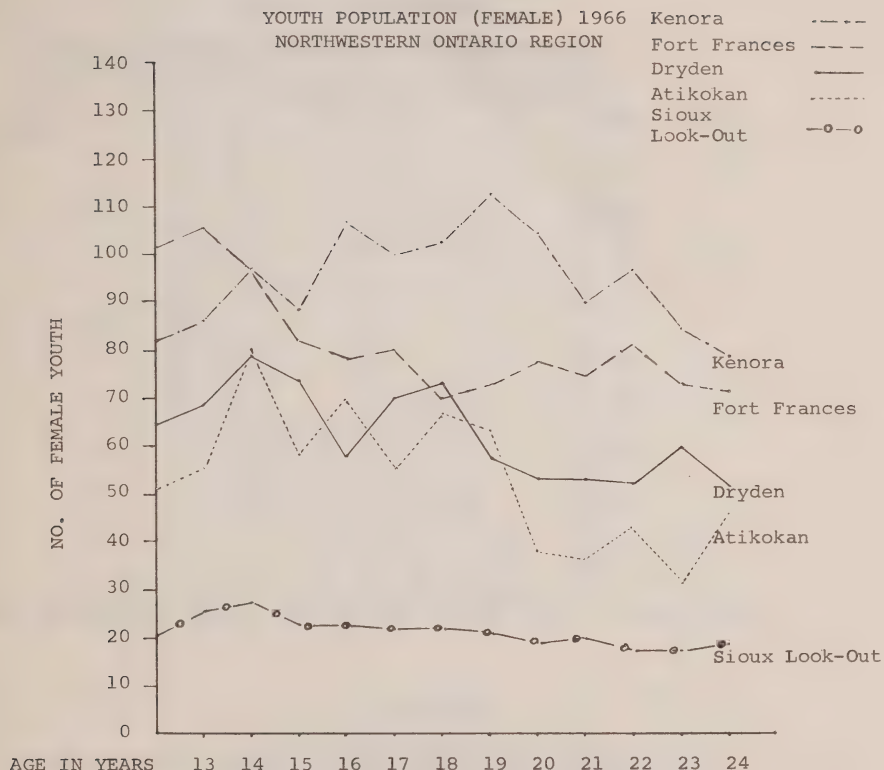


TABLE NO. 6

## YOUTH POPULATION (FEMALE) 1966 OF NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION

| AGE IN YEARS   | 13  | 14  | 15  | 16  | 17  | 18  | 19  | 20  | 21  | 22  | 23  | 24  | TOTAL |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Kenora         | 86  | 98  | 89  | 107 | 100 | 103 | 113 | 105 | 90  | 97  | 85  | 79  | 1,152 |
| Fort Frances   | 106 | 98  | 82  | 79  | 80  | 70  | 73  | 78  | 75  | 81  | 72  | 71  | 965   |
| Dryden         | 69  | 79  | 74  | 58  | 70  | 73  | 58  | 54  | 54  | 53  | 60  | 52  | 754   |
| Atikokan       | 56  | 80  | 59  | 70  | 56  | 68  | 64  | 38  | 37  | 42  | 32  | 47  | 649   |
| Sioux Look-Out | 25  | 27  | 23  | 23  | 22  | 22  | 21  | 19  | 20  | 18  | 18  | 19  | 257   |
| Total          | 342 | 382 | 327 | 337 | 328 | 336 | 329 | 294 | 276 | 291 | 267 | 268 | 3,777 |

Source: Municipal Offices Census Record, 1966



Figure No. 7

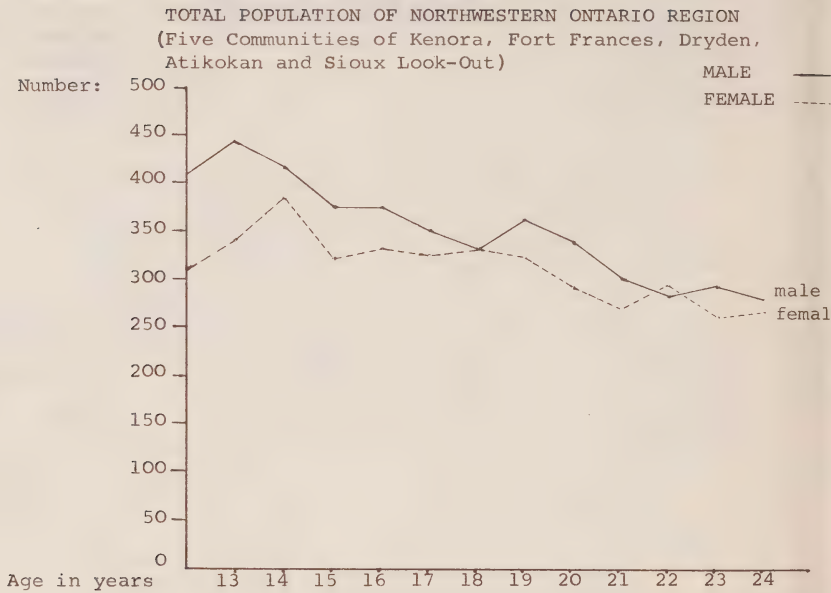


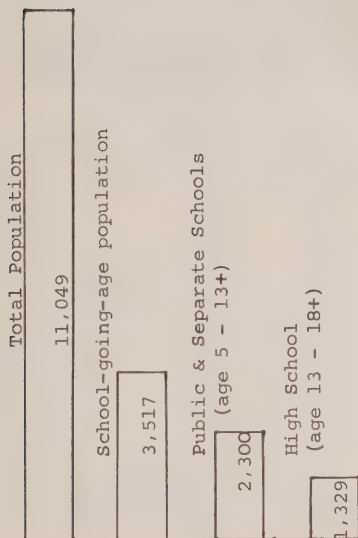
Table No. 7

TOTAL YOUTH POPULATION BY AGE  
IN THE NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION  
(Five Communities of Kenora, Fort Frances,  
Dryden, Atikokan and Sioux Look-Out)

| Age in<br>years | 13  | 14  | 15  | 16  | 17  | 18  | 19  | 20  | 21  | 22  | 23  | 24  | Total |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Male            | 446 | 414 | 380 | 380 | 351 | 337 | 361 | 342 | 302 | 286 | 295 | 286 | 4180  |
| Female          | 342 | 382 | 327 | 337 | 328 | 336 | 329 | 294 | 276 | 291 | 267 | 268 | 3777  |
| Total           | 788 | 796 | 707 | 717 | 679 | 673 | 690 | 636 | 578 | 577 | 562 | 554 | 7957  |

Source: Municipal Offices Census Record, 1966

## TOWN OF KENORA 1966-67



Out of 1329 students at High Schools, about 30 percent come from outside of the municipal limits. The population figures for the out of town area are not available at the local level. Approximately 7 percent of the students go on to vocational/technical and higher education. The dropout ratio is about 1 percent in Elementary grades and 20 percent in High Schools.

Source: 1. Municipal Office Record, Census 1966 (Kenora)  
 2. Survey Report of the Board of Education,  
 Kenora, 1966-67

Table No. 8

## Delinquency and Crimes, 1966

Youth Population (Age 13 - 24)  
Northwestern Ontario Region

|                 |   | Kenora | Fort<br>Frances | Dryden | Atikokan | Sioux<br>Lookout |
|-----------------|---|--------|-----------------|--------|----------|------------------|
| 1. Assault      | M | 11     | 7               | 9      | 6        | 3                |
|                 | F | -      | -               | -      | 2        | -                |
| 2. Auto Theft   | M | 14     | 13              | 2      | 23       | -                |
|                 | F | -      | -               | -      | -        | -                |
| 3. Breach of    | M | 161    | 154             | 160    | 66       | 211              |
| Liquor Act      | F | 61     | 25              | 13     | -        | 47               |
| 4. Breach of    | M | 2      | 1               | 15     | 3        | 7                |
| Probation       | F | 2      | -               | 2      | -        | -                |
| 5. Burglary     | M | 37     | 31              | 48     | -        | 23               |
|                 | F | 4      | -               | -      | -        | 2                |
| 6. Discharge of | M | 2      | -               | -      | -        | -                |
| Fire Arms       | F | -      | -               | -      | -        | -                |
| 7. House-       | M | 48     | 10              | 74     | -        | 20               |
| breaking        | F | 1      | -               | -      | -        | -                |
| 8. Impaired     | M | 4      | 12              | 10     | -        | 5                |
| Driving         | F | -      | -               | -      | -        | -                |
| 9. Shop-        | M | 34     | 19              | -      | 13       | 7                |
| breaking        | F | -      | -               | -      | -        | -                |
| 10. Shop-       | M | 4      | 2               | 2      | 13       | 1                |
| lifting         | F | 2      | 3               | -      | -        | -                |
| 11. Wilful      | M | 8      | 4               | 23     | 11       | 5                |
| Damage          | F | 1      | -               | -      | -        | -                |

The above statistics show the total number of certain major crimes committed by Youth during the year 1966. The delinquency and criminal cases for the out-of-town areas are not included.

Source: 1. Magistrate's Court Record, 1966 (Five Communities)  
2. Survey Report of Local Youth & Resources Committees,  
1966-67



Figure No. 9

## Town of Kenora

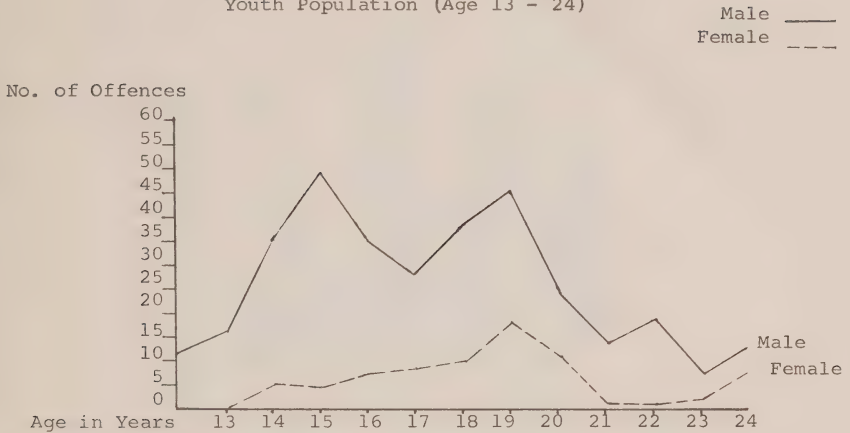
Delinquency & Crimes, 1966  
Youth Population (Age 13 - 24)

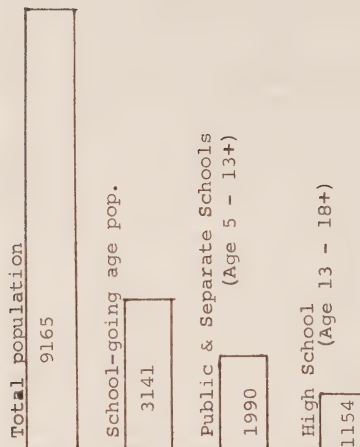
Table No. 9

Major Types of Crimes committed by the Youth of the Town of Kenora  
1966

| Age Group | Nature of Major Offences     | Male | Female | Total | % to Total Offences in the same age group |
|-----------|------------------------------|------|--------|-------|---|
| 15 years  | Housebreaking                | 25   | -      | 25    | 47.1                                      |
|           | Shopbreaking                 | 11   | -      | 11    | 20.7                                      |
| 19 years  | Breach of Liquor Control Act | 39   | 17     | 56    | 88.8                                      |
| 18 years  | Breach of Liquor Control Act | 29   | 10     | 39    | 81.2                                      |

Source: Record of Magistrate's Court, Kenora, 1966

## Town of Fort Frances, 1966-67



There are approximately 3141 persons of school-going age in the Town of Fort Frances. Out of this total, there are 1990 children in Public and Separate Schools. There are 1154 students in High School but about 20 percent of them come from outside of the municipality. The population breakdown for the latter is not available at the local level. The drop-out rate in Elementary School is about 1 percent, but in the High School it is 19 percent. More than 11 percent of the students go on to vocational/technical or higher studies each year after graduating from the High School.

Source: 1. Municipal Office Record, Census 1966 (Fort Frances)  
 2. High School Record, 1966 (Fort Frances)  
 3. Inspector's Report of Public and Separate Schools, 1966

Figure No. 11

## Town of Fort Frances

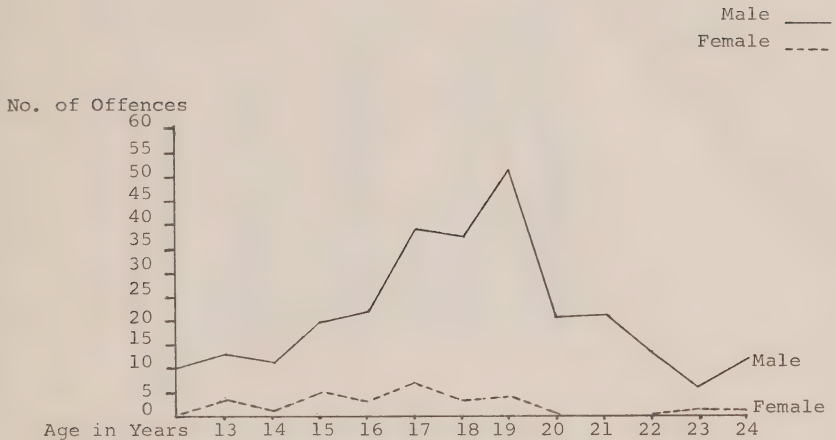
Delinquency and Crimes, 1966  
Youth Population (Age 13 - 24)

Table No. 10

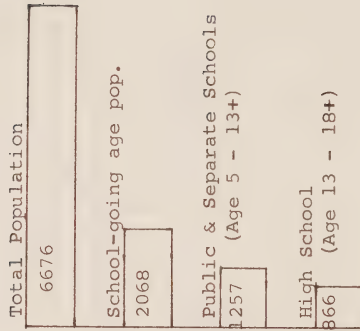
Major types of Crimes committed by the Youth in the Town of Fort Frances, 1966

| Age group | Nature of major offences     | Male | Female | Total | % to total offences in the same age group |
|-----------|------------------------------|------|--------|-------|---|
| 19 years  | Breach of Liquor Control Act | 42   | 2      | 44    | 83.6                                      |
| 17 years  | Breach of Liquor Control Act | 13   | 6      | 19    | 42.2                                      |
|           | Shopbreaking                 | 10   | -      | 10    | 22.2                                      |
| 18 years  | Breach of Liquor Control Act | 29   | 3      | 32    | 84.2                                      |

Source: Record of Magistrate's Court, Fort Frances, 1966

Figure No. 12

Town of Dryden, 1966-67



The school-going age group is almost 31 percent of the total population. About 25 percent of the Dryden High School students are from outside of the municipality. The population figures given above concern the town only. The percentage of dropout is 17 in case of the High School and 1 in the Elementary Schools. The approximate number of students going on to vocational/technical and higher education every year after High School graduation is 60-70.

Source: 1. Municipal Office Record, Census 1966 (Dryden)  
 2. Report of the local Youth and Resources Committee, 1966-67



Figure No. 13

## Town of Dryden

Delinquency and Crime, 1966  
Youth Population (Age 13-24)

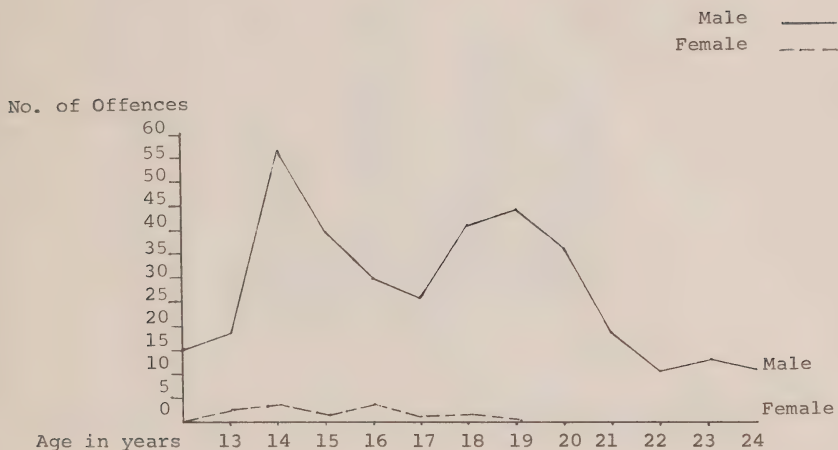


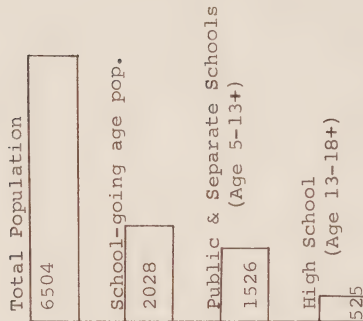
Table No. 11

Major types of Crimes committed by the Youth in the town of Dryden  
1966

| Age Group | Nature of Major Offence      | Male | Female | Total | % to total offences in the same age group |
|-----------|------------------------------|------|--------|-------|---|
| 14 years  | Housebreaking                | 34   | -      | 34    | 55.7                                      |
|           | Wilful damage                | 12   | -      | 12    | 19.6                                      |
| 19 years  | Breach of Liquor Control Act | 38   | -      | 38    | 86.3                                      |
| 18 years  | Breach of Liquor Control Act | 32   | 1      | 33    | 78.6                                      |

Source: Survey Report of Local Youth and Resources Committee,  
1966-67

## Township of Atikokan, 1966-67



The total population of the township of Atikokan is 6504, a decrease of 8.3 percent since the census of 1961. The total school-going age population is about 31 percent. Almost 25 percent of the students attending Atikokan High School come from out of the municipality. The population of these out of town areas is not included in the above statistics. Approximately 9 percent of the young people go on to vocational/technical and University education every year. The dropout ratio is 1 percent in the Elementary Schools and 17 percent in the High School.

Source: 1. Municipal Office Record, Census 1966 (Atikokan)  
 2. Report of the local Youth and Resources Committee, 1966-67.

Figure No. 15

## Township of Atikokan

Delinquency and Crimes, 1966  
Youth Population (age 13-24)

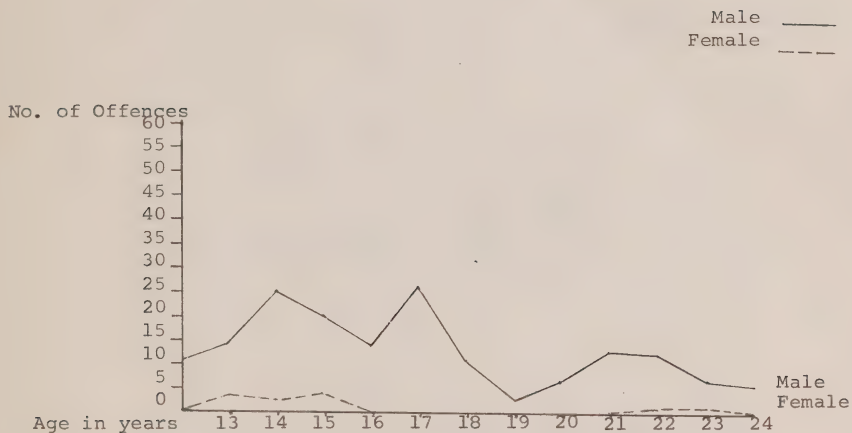


Table No. 12

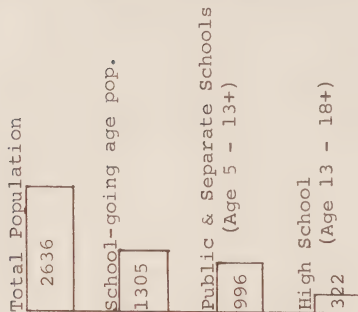
Major Crimes committed by the Youth in the Township of Atikokan, 1966

| Age Group | Nature of Major Offences     | Male | Female | Total | % to total offences in the same age group |
|-----------|------------------------------|------|--------|-------|---|
| 17 years  | Breach of Liquor Control Act | 14   | -      | 14    | 53.8                                      |
| 14 years  | Auto Theft                   | 10   | -      | 10    | 35.7                                      |
|           | Truancy                      | 8    | 1      | 9     | 32.1                                      |

The statistics for truancy in other towns are not available. The number of different offences in Atikokan is far less compared to other towns in the same region.

Source: Survey report of the local Youth and Resources Committee, 1966-67

## Town of Sioux Lookout, 1966-67



The total population of the Town of Sioux Lookout has increased by 7.4 percent since the Census of 1961. The total school-going age population of the town is approximately 1294. Out of 322 students in Sioux Lookout High School, about 31 percent come from outside of the municipality. This statistic does not include the out of town pupils attending Sioux Lookout High School. The number of dropouts is about 1 percent in Elementary Schools and 21 percent in High School. About 9 percent of the students go on to vocational/technical and higher studies after completing their High School work every year.

Source: 1. Municipal Office Record Census 1966 (Sioux Lookout)  
 2. Report of the local Youth and Resources Committee, 1966-67



Figure No. 17

## Town of Sioux Lookout

Delinquency and Crime, 1966  
Youth Population (Age 13-24)

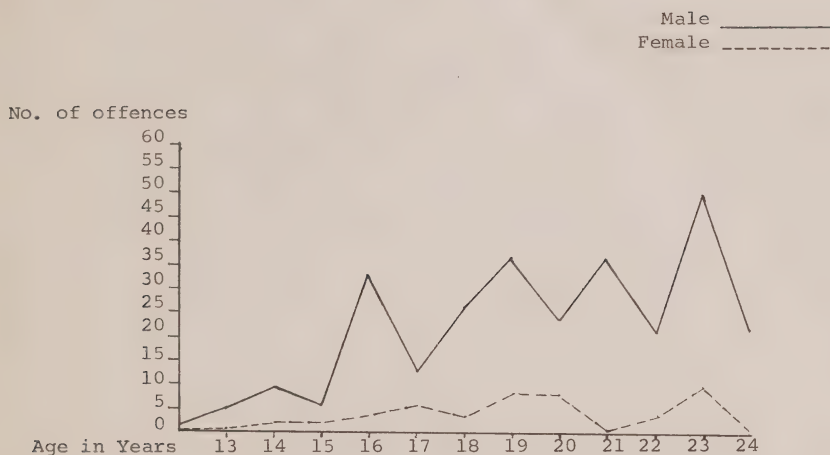


Table No. 13

Major types of Crimes committed by the Youth in the Town of  
Sioux Lookout, 1966

| Age group | Nature of Major Offences     | Male | Female | Total | % to total offences in the same age group |
|-----------|------------------------------|------|--------|-------|---|
| 23 years  | Breach of Liquor Control Act | 46   | 10     | 56    | 93.3                                      |
| 21 years  | Breach of Liquor Control Act | 30   | 2      | 32    | 82.0                                      |
| 19 years  | Breach of Liquor Control Act | 26   | 7      | 33    | 75.0                                      |

Source: Survey Report of the Local Youth and Resources Committee,  
1966-67

















